Perhaps the greatest surprise at the Democratic Convention was that there should have been so much surprise over Senator Kennedy's choice of Lyndon Johnson as his running-mate.

Despite the fact that so many favorite-son candidates (with votes in their pockets) had their pockets picked by Kennedy's line dangling the vice-presidency before them, the cold fact, as they realized the morning after, was that there is only one vice-presidential nomination available. And Sen. Lyndon Johnson was the completely logical choice.

The real surprise was that the Texas senator accepted Kennedy's offer. Should the Kennedy-Johnson ticket emerge successful in November, Senator Johnson would have to relinquish his position as majority leader in the Senate, a powerful and prestige-laden post which the Texan has obviously enjoyed and at which he has been eminently successful. In a sense, the vice-presidency would be a comedown. The vice-president serves as president and figure-head of the Senate, but the majority leader calls the turns.

Johnson may be looking not so far down the road. His nomination might free him from the sectionalist image which tripped up his own bid for the Presidency at this time. Should the Democratic ticket be successful this fall, he would be in an excellent position to run for President in 1964 or 1968.

Whatever happens in November, Johnson has hedged his bet. Texas election laws were amended in May to permit him to run for President or vice-president and Senator at the same time. Should he lose his bid for the vice-presidency, he will still be re-elected to the Senate by Texas and thereby retain his position as majority leader.

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Dateline

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Just before flying off to the conventions, Congress sent to the President a bill authorizing resettlement in the United States of refugees under the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The action, designed to permit U. S. participation in World Refugee Year, came on July 2, two days after the official close of the special year.

Action also came two days after the close of the first U. S. fiscal year since World War II in which Congress failed to approve some type of refugee-aid legislation. And what came late, was also "least."

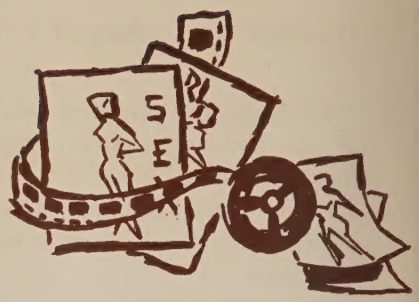
As now signed by the President, the legislation authorizes *parole admission* into the United States of *one-fourth* of the total number of refugee-escapees in Western Europe settled by other countries. In other words, if other countries will take the lead, the United States will follow and do one-fourth as good, admitting these on conditions. Also authorized are the inclusion, within the one-quarter limitation, of 500 handicapped, "difficult to resettle" refugees. In addition, the alien orphans adoption program was extended for one year to June 30, 1961.

The Senate has turned down a proposed constitutional amendment guaranteeing women equal rights with men.

Before killing the proposal, the Senate adopted an amendment ensuring that the constitutional amendment would in no way deprive women of rights, benefits or exemptions they presently enjoy. Supporters of the amendment to the original proposal pointed out that without the clarification, there would be an "infinite number of lawsuits and endless litigation."

It was also feared that the proposed constitutional amendment would endanger certain existing legislative protections concerning the employment of women.

As reported by the Senate Judiciary committee, the proposal would have amended the Constitution to state:



"Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex."

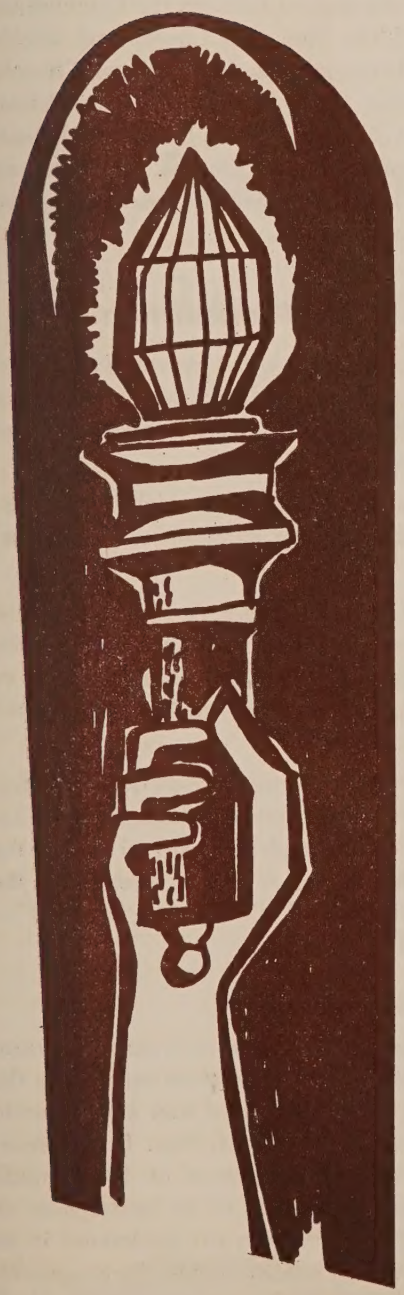
The Senate has approved and sent to the House a bill (S. 3736) creating a Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters and Materials. The commission would study methods of combating the traffic in obscene material, improve coordination among governmental agencies and inform the public of the extent of the problem.

The 17 member commission would be appointed by the President and include representatives from Congress, the Post Office Department, Departments of Justice and Health, Education and Welfare, the clergy, high schools, publishing, motion pictures, broadcasting and state and local law enforcement officers.

In a related development, the Senate, Post Office and Civil Service committee has reported an amended bill authorizing the Postmaster General to seek from Federal district courts orders permitting the detention of obscene mail until the conclusion of statutory proceedings and any appeal from them. Currently, only a 20 day detention period is authorized, too short a time within which to complete the complicated legal maneuvers necessary to keep obscene matter out of the mails.

Under the amended bill, a court would issue a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction upon a showing of probable cause. The House version, passed last year, authorized a 45-day mail detention and required a court order for further detention.

Social Action at the North Central Jurisdiction



The North Central Jurisdictional Conference devoted considerable attention to relations with churches of the Central Jurisdiction and further steps that might be taken in pursuance of the General Conference action looking toward the abolition of that jurisdiction.

Without dissent, the delegates approved a proposal to unite churches, conferences and areas of the Central Jurisdiction that lie in whole or in part within the geographical bounds of the North Central Jurisdiction with the annual conferences of that jurisdiction. (See page four for the statement in full.)

The conference recommended support of the united Protestant study of "Christian Responsibility for Freedom" during the year 1960-61. The widest possible use in local churches of the church-wide study of alcohol problems using the book *Stumbling Block* as a text was urged.

Interest and support was expressed for the study on the meaning of religious freedom and church and state relationships authorized by the General Conference. Special commendation was given to the Council of Secretaries for circulating material to the pastors answering attacks on the National Council of Churches and Protestant leadership generally. Attention was called to the forthcoming publication of an analysis of charges made by the Circuit Riders against more than 2,000 Methodist ministers.

Seminars suggested

Inter-area and inter-conference cooperation was suggested for seminars which would bring together Methodist professors of political science, history and economics with members and staff of Christian Social Concerns agencies to consider world events and U. S. foreign policy. These would seek to "strengthen the intellectual foundation and deepen the ethical and spiritual insights on which our church positions on international affairs rest."

Conference Boards of Christian Social Concerns, as well as local commissions, were urged to undertake programs of "education, community cooperation and legislative action in an effort to achieve greater traffic safety."

Since 1960 is an election year, the special responsibility of churchmen was stressed "to study problems of government policy, the respective party platforms and the qualifications of candidates."

Social concerns speakers

The address by Ambassador Romulo of the Philippines stimulated considerable discussion because of its stress on American military opposition to the expansion of Communism in every part of the world. The closing remarks by Bishop Edwin Voight emphasized the contribution of the missionary effort and the world church to peace and goodwill.

The Saturday morning devotions included a memorable address by Bishop F. Gerald Ensley on the prophetic role of Christians and the church. Bishop John Wesley Lord represented the Council of Bishops and also dealt with social concerns in his talk.

Bishops elected

Three new bishops were elected. They are:

Ralph T. Alton, First Methodist church, Appleton, Wis.

Edwin R. Garrison, administrative assistant to Bishop Richard Raines of the Indiana area.

T. Otto Nall, editor of the *Christian Advocate*.—H.W.

Resolutions concerning the Central Jurisdiction

from the Northeastern Jurisdiction

Whereas, the General Conference of The Methodist Church has placed the Central Jurisdiction in the line of ultimate extinction, and

Whereas, the General Conference of 1956 initiated Amendment IX and this amendment has subsequently been ratified by the requisite number of Annual Conferences and thus has become part of the basic law of the Church, and

Whereas, Amendment IX has as its goal the abolition of the Central Jurisdiction and the voluntary integration of churches, Annual Conferences, and areas across racial lines, and

Whereas, the General Conference of 1960 ordered that the "continuing program of The Methodist Church to (1) abolish the Central Jurisdiction (2) promote interracial brotherhood through Christian love, and (3) achieve a more inclusive church shall be entrusted to a Quadrennial Commission on Interjurisdictional Relations," and

Whereas, the duties of the Quadrennial Commission on Interjurisdictional Relations find the meaning of integration in the reality and vitality of fellowship and mutual service at the local as well as at the regional level of The Methodist Church;

Therefore be it resolved,

1) That the Northeastern Jurisdictional Conference express its support of the goals established by the General Conference to abolish the Central Jurisdiction and eliminate all forms of racial discrimination in The Methodist Church, its agencies and related institutions.

2) That the Northeastern Jurisdictional Conference urge the Commission on Interjurisdictional Relations to act vigorously and speedily in implementing Amendment IX in all parts of the church.

3) That the Northeastern Jurisdictional Conference urge the said commission to work with special diligence in preparing the conditions for the early transfer of Annual Conferences of the Central Jurisdiction now located with or near the boundaries of the Northeastern Jurisdiction.

4) That intensive consultations and cooperative programs of education and action among the leaders and members of these jurisdictions on all levels of church organization and life be undertaken to bring about mutual understanding, effective evangelism and church extension, social witness, stewardship and service in preparation for complete integration and full fellowship.

5) That on due notice by the commission that such consultation and cooperation and effort have reached the point of common agreement with the Central Jurisdiction, the Northeastern Jurisdiction is prepared to meet in special session to complete the legal matters involved for such integration.

6) That the commission be urged to promote comparable programs of consultation and action in all jurisdictions of The Methodist Church as recommended by the General Conference with a view to perfecting adequate and comprehensive integration of conferences and areas as a whole.

Be it further resolved:

7) That the Northeastern Jurisdictional Conference urge the renewal of discussions between the Commission of Church Union of The Methodist Church and official representatives of Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, the Primitive Methodist Church, the Free Methodist Church, the Wesleyan Methodist Church, looking toward the total unification of Methodism in the U.S.A.

from the North Central Jurisdiction

Whereas, Amendment IX to the constitution of The Methodist Church, designed to facilitate the merger of the Central Jurisdiction with other conferences and jurisdictions, has been adopted and

Whereas, Actions have been taken which have the declared purpose of the eventual abolition of the Central Jurisdiction and

Whereas, The General Conference of 1960 created the Quadrennial Commission on Inter-Jurisdictional Relations for the purpose of implementing the fulfillment of the provisions of Amendment IX and the above stated purpose; and

Whereas, The North Central Jurisdictional Conference of 1956 authorized the Executive Committee on Jurisdictional Activities to "implement any action of the 1960 General Conference prior to the meeting of the North Central Jurisdictional Conference in 1960"—(page 123 of the 1956 Journal)

Therefore, be it resolved,

1) That this jurisdictional conference extend a warm and cordial invitation to the conferences comprising the St. Louis Area and to the bishop of that area to unite with the conferences of this jurisdiction. In the event the Central Jurisdictional Conference of 1960 should make changes in the boundaries of its conferences or areas we include in this invitation any conference in an area which is partially or wholly within the geographical boundaries of the North Central Jurisdiction.

2) That proper steps be taken to insure the continued support of institutions, programs and projects of the Central Jurisdiction, including ministerial pensions which will be affected by this action, and

3) That this jurisdiction do everything possible to attain the foregoing objectives before the close of this quadrennium and

4) That the secretary of this Jurisdictional Conference be directed to transmit a report of the action to the Central Jurisdictional Conference, meeting in Cleveland, Ohio on July 13 to 17, 1960, and to invite their cooperation in the realization of this goal, and

5) That the regional council be authorized to represent the North Central Jurisdiction in all consultations with the Central Jurisdictional Conference in working out the details of this action, and that it be charged with the responsibility of implementing this action, and

6) That the regional council shall make a progress report annually to the Annual Conferences of the North Central Jurisdiction, and

7) That the regional council shall cooperate fully with the General Conference Commission on Inter-Jurisdictional Relations, and

8) That the Jurisdictional Budget and Finance committee shall be authorized, after approval by the North Central Regional Council, to make additional askings of the Annual Conferences for the Jurisdictional Expense Fund in such amounts as may be needed to insure the proper support of institutions, programs and projects of the Central Jurisdiction, including ministerial pensions, which will be affected by this action.

Economic Relations with Latin America

In 1950, the Inter-American Association for Democracy and Freedom was organized in Havana, Cuba, and brought together democratic leaders of South, Central, and North America.

The Second Congress of the Inter-American association was held in Caracas, Venezuela, April 21-26, 1960. Many outstanding democratic leaders from Latin American countries and from the United States were present, including President Romulo Betancourt of Venezuela who served not only as host, but also as honorary president of the board of directors.

Throughout its existence, the IADF has opposed all forms of dictatorship and violations of human rights in the Americas. Furthermore, it has cooperated with democratic leaders in urging upon various governments, the Organization of American States, and the United Nations, policies designed to strengthen freedom and democracy throughout the countries of this hemisphere.

One of the papers presented to the conference was prepared by former ambassador and assistant secretary of state Adolph A. Berle (U.S.A.) and former Costa Rican president José Figueres on "The Economic Relations Between the United States and Countries Exporting Primary Products." This statement is so significant for the foreign economic policy of the United States that substantial portions are excerpted below:

The economic relations between the United States and countries exporting primary products are only a part of a general problem of our time. It would be more comprehensive for purposes of study to speak of the relations between

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advanced and retarded countries, roughly dividing the world into two camps.

Indeed, Western Europe should now share with the United States the central position in the world economy, and the responsibility for the development of the poorer nations, to everybody's benefit.

Furthermore, should the cold war end, industrialized Russia would be in the same camp with the United States, Western Europe and other advanced countries, while all the less fortunate nations would be the proletarian section of mankind.

Repeating history

What is happening in the international economy today is an approximate repetition of the course followed by each of the present industrial countries, internally, during the last 200 years. Minorities accumulated the scant wealth produced by whole societies. Minorities cultivated the arts and the incipient technology. More than social injustice there was, perhaps, lack of knowledge, and the work of the nation had a low yield. As the means to produce abundance were developed, there came, by coincidence or by necessity, the social forces that imposed a wider distribution of national income. This benefited the majorities directly. And as a consequence internal markets were enlarged, bringing about the present inducement to an ever larger production.

The drama is now being reenacted, not in the relations between rich minorities and poor majorities within the advanced societies, but in the economic intercourse between the few enriched and the many proletarian peoples of today.

There are many similarities between the historic social movement, now nearly finished within the advanced countries, and the new international economic struggle, now beginning. It is hardly necessary to stress the parallel. Rather, to diminish errors, we should point at the differences between the two processes, born from changing circumstances and time.

Pressures exerted

For example, savings and capital accumulation were relatively easy in Europe and the United States at a time when social aspirations had not been awakened, and when the tendency to consume was held in check by the political power of the well-to-do minorities. Today, the retarded countries that are trying to adopt or maintain democracy, have to cope with modern social pressures, exerted by the growing power of the majorities. Consumers are also voters, and this makes the national sacrifices of capital formation difficult.

If the countries of the Soviet bloc are saving a high proportion of their output, it is because their present rulers have as much political power to enforce capitalization as the rich minorities of the Western world had a century ago.

Depend on exports

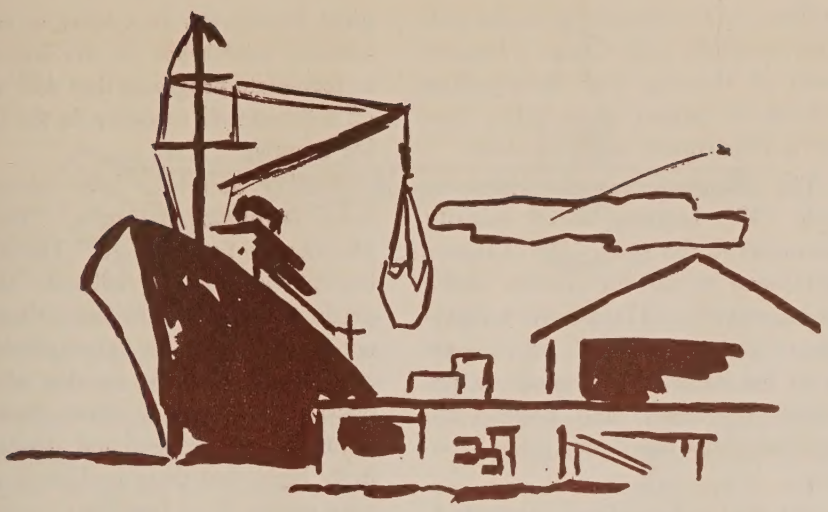
To such internal difficulties of capital formation in the underdeveloped democracies, one has to add the new international facts of economic life. Most of the poor countries (certainly all of the Latin American republics) depend to a great extent on their primary exports, and experience a growing tendency to consume industrial imports. In this relatively intense external trade, they pay prices that represent the higher standards of the advanced countries, and in exchange they receive prices that reflect their own modest living. Buying dear and selling cheap in the world market does not make savings and capitalization easy for the proletarian nations of today.

When outside capital is invested in these countries, the lack of knowledge of international economics (more than a deliberate imperialism) allows investments to work as suction pumps, siphoning off most of the new capital created, into the investing countries.

This situation is maintained both by the ignorance or neglect of the ruling classes of Latin America, and by the power of the ruling classes of the richer nations. Government people assume that foreign investments are, *per se*, a substitute for local patrimony and the magic cure for all ills. Exporters in the poor countries, guided by the profit motive, are only interested in establishing a margin between local wages and export prices. They compete with one another, underselling, unmindful of the fact that they are exploiting their own peoples, to the shortrange benefit of the richer nations. On the other hand, the businessmen of the advanced countries, checked at home by political and social forces, and taxed to pay for public services, find their power less fettered when they deal with the weaker peoples abroad. *Laissez faire* has been bridled within advanced Western societies, but it is still rampant in international trade.

Establish regulations

The prophecy of Karl Marx, whereby the proletariat of the industrial nations would become relatively poorer as time went on, has not been realized because of the countervailing power acquired by the majorities in our contemporary democracies. However, in the international field, the prophecy may yet hold true. The only way to avoid a relative worsening of conditions in the underdeveloped world is to establish political and ethical checks on the power of the ruling classes, and to regulate international commerce. This requires economic knowledge and enlightened policies.



Internally, the advanced societies have adopted minimum-wage legislation and social security, out of an ethical criterion and out of economic necessity. The same reasoning should be applied to the commercial relations between the richer and the poorer countries. It is desirable to reduce the accumulation of the wealth of the world in a few nations, and also to widen the international markets for the products of modern technology.

Development plan

The following suggestions might help in devising economic policies based on international solidarity, with a view to a harmonious development of the world:

1) Establish buffer stocks of the important primary commodities, and stabilize the international market. . . . A stable income is the first requisite for development.

2) Encourage a gradual transfer of property of foreign investments to local ownership. . . . The retarded countries cannot acquire technology and managerial skill without ownership.

3) In trying to inject capital from abroad, give preference to loans whenever possible. Amortizing well invested credit is probably the best means of capital formation today.

4) Do not oppose, doctrinally, the concept that economic activities are social functions, or that businessmen are really public servants. This concept is the best reconciliation for modern conflicting ideas on enterprise and ownership.

5) Do not be dogmatic on the issue of private versus public ownership.

6) Foreign enterprise should be considered, among its other functions, as an instrument for the accumulation of capital.

Where foreign corporations operate, arrangements should be made so that their profits (over and above a reasonable rate of interest distributed as dividends) should be capitalized locally, for the further growth of the country.

7) Planning for the greatest attainable growth of the hemisphere should be carried on, either by the Organization of American States or by the Economic Commission for Latin America (UN).

Priorities should be established for the use of available credit.

Investments in educational, health and social facilities should be considered as highly reproductive.

8) In planning, the Latin American continent should be subdivided into regions, as a step to an eventual overall economic integration.

9) To accelerate economic integration, appropriate credit should be made available to industries that cannot compete with their neighbors, so that they will transform themselves into other activities.

Thought should be given to a joint Latin American Reserve bank, leading to a common currency.

The foreign exchange reserves of Latin America, if properly handled by a single Reserve bank, could be an important source of development funds.

Some sacrifice should be demanded in nominal sovereignty, to obtain the greater advantages of economic integration for Latin America.

10) The industrial countries of today should reduce in their own territory the activities that can be easily carried on by the less developed peoples, import the corresponding products from them, and so make it possible for them to buy the products of advanced technology or heavy industry.

11) In dealing with governments, show disapproval of corrupt, dictatorial or dynastic regimes. Encourage honest, legitimate government by delegation. It is inconsistent and illusory to try to match supposed economic efficiency with recognized political vice.

12) Enunciate some moral aspirations for the economic affairs of the world. For example: 'International economic relations should be ruled by knowledge, justice and solidarity. They should follow the principle of equal compensation for equal effort. They should be a means to world development. They should help all nations to attain high levels of living, education, health, and social well-being. They should foster civilization and peace.'

Union documents presented at political conventions

George Meany and Walter Reuther recently made the headlines with two very interesting statements.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, presented to the Platform committee of the Democratic National Convention a 17,000 word document. He intends to make the same kind of statement to the Republican party Platform committee in Chicago later in July.

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It would appear that considerable thought and effort went into the writing of this rather extensive report of America's top labor union leader, George Meany, and there are at least 21 points that are recommended by Meany that deserve consideration:

1) Meany recommended a cut in the 40 hour work week to 35 hours. (2) An overhaul of the Landrum-Griffin and labor contract law, especially as it applies to picketing. (3) Repeal "right-to-work" laws in all states presently having them. (4) Limit political contributions of the wealthy.

5) Strip conservatives of their power in Congress. (6) Call for legislative action to achieve civil rights. (7) Return to the principles of the Wagner act by rewriting both the Taft-Hartley act and the Landrum-Griffin bill. (Note that George Meany did not recommend outright repeal of either of the two laws.

8) Federal aid to schools, hospitals and housing. (9) End policy of tight money, high interest rates, which curtail expansion of our economy. (10) Step up lending by our Development for Loan Fund to one and one-half billion annually. (Now 550 million) (11) Promote adequate military strength. (12) Create a Department of Housing and Metropolitan Affairs of Cabinet status. (13) Create a Department of Consumers.

14) Eliminate tax favoritism to rich. (15) Increase social security payments to the aged. (16) Advance retirement to 60 for women under social security. (17) Permit tax-payers to deduct up to $5 for income taxes for contributions made to political campaigns. (18) Expand the medical plans based on group practice.

19) End independence of the Federal Reserve board and expand it to include members of labor, small business and consumers. (20) Produce more nuclear power at competitive prices. (21) Advance funds for development of mass transportation, recreational and cultural facilities, air and water pollution solutions, programs for development and conservation of natural resources, and "public service needs."

Conference called for

President of the United Automobile Workers, Walter P. Reuther, often considered with George Meany as the two top leaders of organized labor in this country, has urged President Eisenhower in a letter to call a national conference on the economy to formulate programs that will ward off a threatened recession in the coming months.

Reuther asserted, "Our economy today is limping painfully." "Unemployment is far too high." The labor leader went on to delineate sharp production declines in key industries noting that chronic unemployment exists in an alarming number of distressed communities, that business failures have increased and are shockingly high, that there is distress running among farm families as a result of continuing decline in their incomes. Reuther said, "I believe a growing number of Americans are deeply disturbed at the unhealthy state of our economy, and there are alarming signs that unless action is taken, our troubles may soon grow worse."

Such a national conference as Reuther suggests should include, he declared, leaders from all walks of life—government, business, industry, labor, agriculture, education, science and consumers, who would meet to discuss means to put the economy on a course that will lead away from recession and toward full production and full employment."

Alcohol aloft regulation enforced

The Federal Aviation Agency is currently investigating whether the drinking-on-plane incident involving Louisiana National Democratic Committeeman Camille F. Gravel has violated the new FAA regulation.

(The mandatory regulation adopted March 10 prohibits airline passengers from drinking alcoholic beverages unless served by airline personnel. The regulation also prohibits airlines from serving alcoholic beverages to any passengers who appear to be intoxicated.)

Gravel was arrested by police July 1 when he arrived at the Los Angeles airport, whisked to jail and booked as a "drunk." He was released on bond with trial set for July 19.

Two fellow-passengers claimed Gravel was stone sober when the plane arrived at Los Angeles. Richard C. McChrystal, a Los Angeles chemical engineer and Sam Self, of

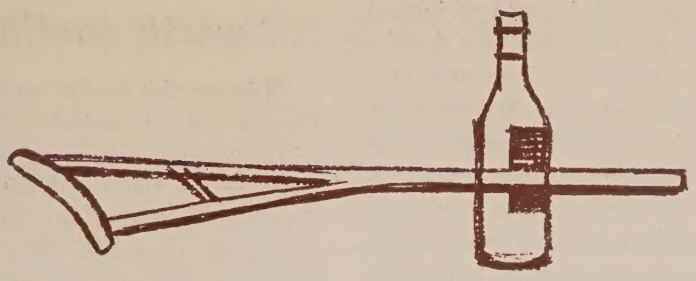
New Orleans, both denied that Gravel pilfered a box of six pre-mixed martinis while the stewardess had her back turned.

Later McChrystal absolved Gravel of the theft by admitting that he had "swiped the case of martinis."

Penalties imposed

The FAA has already imposed civil penalties of a total of $1,400 (compromise penalties of $200 each) on seven airline passengers charged with violating the FAA regulation.

The seven American and one Canadian passenger involved in the May 20 incident on the New York-Montreal plane became unruly, destroyed property and disregarded the captain's request to behave and to fasten their seat belts. The passengers were also involved in criminal charges of disorderly conduct and endangering the lives of fellow-passengers and



were arrested by Canadian police when the plane landed at Montreal. There was no liquor carried on or served on this particular airline.

Although enforcement of the regulation, as shown by these two incidents, is a step in the right direction, supporters of legislation banning alcoholic beverages on planes feel it is only a "baby" step as compared to the hoped for "giant" step.

Elwood R. Quesada, FAA administrator, has frequently expressed the opinion that he is not opposed to legislation banning drinking aloft, but thinks such laws unnecessary.

"The purpose of the agency regulation is to insure moderation in the interest of air safety," he has said. "The agency shall continue its policy of vigorous enforcement of its provisions to bring home to airline passengers the necessity of moderation and decorum aloft."

Enforcement procedure

What happens step by step when a plane passenger violates the FAA regulation?

Any alleged violation of the regulation reported to the agency will be investigated by FAA safety inspectors, who normally have the function of investigating and reporting on alleged violations of the civil air regulations.

Thereafter, the investigation file, including the inspector's report and the analyses and recommendations of various supervisory officials, will be referred to the Office of the General Counsel for possible enforcement action.

For violation of the regulation, a passenger would be subject to a civil penalty but he would not be subject to criminal prosecution. Accordingly, the passenger would not be taken into federal custody when the aircraft lands, nor could he be arrested or detained by police on the basis of an alleged violation of the regulation.

The alleged violator would be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $1,000 for each violation of the regulation. However, the administrator is authorized to accept a compromise offer of less than $1,000 in full settlement of any penalty incurred for the alleged violation.

If the accused violator prefers not to make a compromise settlement, an action to collect a civil penalty may be instituted by the Department of Justice, at which time the court will decide whether the passenger violated the regulation, as well as the amount of the civil penalty, if any, to be imposed.

Churchmen express views

Dr. Charles X. Hutchinson, executive director of the International Reform Federation, said he shared the view expressed in the *Christian Century* that "the ruling not only makes barmaids out of stewardesses, but also requires that they judge degrees of intoxication and police those passengers who when refused further drinks become abusive."

Dr. Fred S. Buschmeyer, executive director of the Washington office of the National Council of Churches, said that "in these areas, self-regulation is not apt to meet the real needs of the situation."

"We are glad to see the FAA enforcing its new regulation," commented Clayton M. Wallace, executive director of the National Temperance League, "but accident prevention is what we are concerned about. This is like locking the hangar door after the plane is stolen."

N. H. conference makes statement on Uphaus case

A special committee was established by the New Hampshire Annual Conference to bring in a statement on the controversial Uphaus case. The entire statement of the committee adopted by the Conference is as follows:

Man's ultimate loyalty belongs to God. Out of this loyalty grows all other loyalties, both personal and social. Man's freedom and responsibilities are derived from his relationship to God as a creature created to express love in community. The institutions of society are to be judged in accord with whether they contribute to the self-realization of the members of the society as individual persons and as persons in community relationships. Loyalty to God leads to loyalty to just institutions.

Main issues

In examining the ethical issues which are involved in the Uphaus v. Wyman case, these issues seem clear:

1) An individual has the right of free assembly, free speech, freedom of religion, freedom of press, the freedom of discussion to seek truth and the freedom of loyalty to conscience.

2) In the exercise of these freedoms, the individual has the responsibility of obeying the just laws of the society in which he lives.

3) If in the exercise of these freedoms he comes into conflict with law, the observance of which would violate his conscience, then the individual has these alternatives: (a) To obey the law and violate his conscience. (b) To obey his conscience and violate the law.

4) If the individual violates his conscience, only he knows the extent of his alienation from his concept of righteousness and from God. Society has no right to demand this alienation.

5) If the person chooses to disobey the law for conscience' sake, then he must be willing to abide by

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(continued from page 9)

the consequences being the price he pays for a free conscience.

6) It is this tension between the conscience of persons and the enacted law which is the motivation for the creation of just laws. To work for re-interpretation or revision of enacted law is not to disrespect the law, but to express a noble regard for law at its finest and best.

7) When the fallibility of all men and all institutions is considered, it seems wise that the consequences of disobedience when disobedience is for conscience' sake should be moderated by charity.

Conclusions disagree

Informed judicial minds, it must be admitted, are not in agreement on the conclusions to be drawn from this case. The majority opinion of the Supreme Court observed: "We are not at all concerned with the power of courts to impose conditional imprisonment for the purpose of compelling a person to obey a valid order. Such coercion, where the defendant carries the keys of freedom in his willingness to comply with the courts directive is essentially a civil remedy designed for the benefit of other parties and has quite properly been exercised for centuries to secure compliance with judicial decree."

But, what if the informed conscience feels the call of a natural law to disobey the enacted law?

The minority opinion of the same court written by Justice William J. Brennan states: "I do not agree that a showing of any requisite legislative purpose or other state interest that constitutionally can subordinate appellant's rights is to be found in this record. Exposure for exposure's sake is not such a valid subordinating purpose. . . This record, I think, not only fails to reveal any interest of the state sufficient to subordinate appellant's constitutionally protected rights, but affirmatively shows that the investigatory objective was the impermissible one of exposure for exposure's sake."

This, therefore, is not a peripheral matter. It is the matter of a conflict between a religiously motivated conscience and a state law. We affirm the belief that all principals believe themselves to be acting in good conscience. It is out of such tension in society that more just laws are written.

8) We further believe it to be a basic right both of conscience and of civil liberty, guaranteed by the Constitutions of the United States and of New Hampshire, to enjoy opportunity of discussing the need for and the possibilities of world peace as a goal for all mankind. In order to achieve

peace on a global scale, furthermore, we recognize the importance—indeed, the necessity—of meeting in direct social and intellectual encounter persons of all races, faiths, nationalities and political ideologies. In so doing we believe it may be possible to discover areas of agreement, to erect bridges of understanding, and to explore heretofore untried platforms on which may be constructed the edifice of lasting peace.

9) Finally, we recognize the liability to err which is implicit in humanity. Through our creaturehood, none of us is all-wise. Through our sinfulness, none of us is free of prideful self-assertiveness. Therefore, we humbly ask God's mercy upon ourselves and upon the principals in this case. We commit ourselves to every effort to labor for a deeper understanding of our obligation to God in which the rights and responsibilities of conscience shall have a more creative and socially beneficial effect.

. . . worth quoting . . .

"I hope the Soviet walk out at Geneva will only stimulate discussion of the subject. I have no doubt myself that the failure of the Western delegates to discuss any serious disarmament proposals fully explains the Soviet attitude, even if, as many will think, Khrushchev made a tactical error. In any case, it means that we must double our efforts to get agreement with Khrushchev, before he is driven from power. I know that there are high authorities who share this view."—Philip Noel-Baker, British statesman and Nobel Peace Prize winner.

"One of the real dangers in our present situation is that we may seek the short term solution. We may seek to cut imports rather than strive to keep our exports competitive. A major interest of the United States is a high level of world trade. It would be tragic, indeed, if after leading the world over the past twenty years in the direction of a more competitive international trading system we were to now put aside the traditional principles which we have been vigorously preaching." — Eugene Holman, Chairman, Standard Oil company.

U. S. Medical Corps psychia-trists who studied combat fatigue cases in the European theatre during World War II found that "fear of killing rather than fear of being killed, was the most common cause of battle failure in the individual, and that fear of failure ran a strong second." They also observed that "the man who can endure the mental and physical stresses of combat still has such an inner and usually unrealized resistance toward killing a fellow man that he will not of his own volition take life if it is possible to turn away from that responsibility. Though it is improbable that he may ever analyze his own feelings so searchingly as to know what is stopping his own hand, his hand is nonetheless stopped. At the vital point, he becomes a conscientious objector, unknowing."—U. S. Army Gen. S. L. A. Marshall.

Virginia gambling evidence presents sordid picture

Is gambling a problem? Increased efforts around the country to legalize gambling in one form or another always result in arguments to the contrary. Gambling is presented as a beneficent tax-raiser which should be legalized because the public need it and want it.

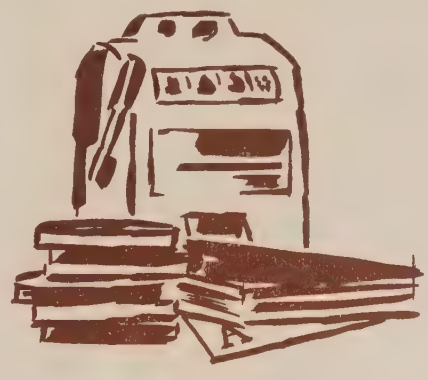
This recent editorial from the Washington Post gives another picture.—Ed.

Numbers up

Many a resident of Virginia must have been dumfounded at the sordid disclosures accompanying a Federal grand jury report on the numbers racket in Richmond. Some 105 members of the Richmond Police Department were subpoenaed by the grand jury and an estimated 60—15 per cent of the entire force—invoked the Fifth Amendment in declining to testify. This comes as an extra shock because of what has been assumed to be the generally good record of law enforcement and absence of major corruption in Virginia.

Because the investigation showed no violation of Federal law on the part of policemen, none was indicted. But in bringing indictments against an alleged large-scale numbers operator and his assistant, the grand jury asserted that it had "heard overwhelming evidence of appalling and flagrant disregard for law and order which, we believe, seriously threatens the welfare of our city and state." Another source reports that there is evidence of payoffs to policemen of $3,500 to $5,000 a month—certainly an indication of widespread violation of state law.

Guilt cannot be automatically inferred from resort to the Fifth Amendment, and obviously it would be unfair to stigmatize the entire Richmond Police Department. Nonetheless, when 60 law enforcement officers decline to testify on ground of self-incrimination, the city is entitled to demand a prompt and thorough explanation—not merely from the recalcitrant policemen, but also from their superiors who seem to have been unconcerned or asleep at the switch. A vigorous investigation and cleanup become essential for community respect.



At the same time there is no call for self-righteousness elsewhere. Washington, for example, has had and continues to have its own troubles with the numbers racket. Part of the problem lies in public attitudes which sometimes fail to appreciate the serious menace that stems from organized gambling.

Toleration of illegal gambling breeds corruption of police activity generally, and the end of this road is racketeer control, the proliferation of vice and the sapping of public morality. When even a small portion of the Police Department is under suspicion of corruption, confidence in fair law enforcement is impaired or destroyed. The Richmond experience shows that it can happen here, there or anywhere. A "little" numbers racket can no more be tolerated than a little cancer.

Farmers visit India in unique exchange

Twelve American farmers from various parts of the country have recently returned from India, where they spent three months getting acquainted with Indian farmers and their problems. The trip was the first stage of a three-year project in international friendship and understanding sponsored by Farmers and World Affairs, incorporated.

As guests of the Farmers' Forum (India's national farm organization), the group visited rural areas in 10 of India's 14 states, talking with farm leaders, living with farm families, inspecting experimental and development projects. They had a 45-minute visit with Prime Minister Nehru, and exchanged ideas with India's President Rajendra Prasad, Minister of Agriculture P. S. Deshmukh, and many other national, state and local leaders.

The group also took turns representing the American family farmer at the World Agricultural Fair in New Delhi, where they exchanged questions and answers with as many as 125,000 visitors a day.

Members of the group came from Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, North Carolina and Vermont. The five married couples and two men were selected by Farmers and World Affairs in consultation with state and national leaders of the Farm Bureau, Farmers Union and Grange. Similar groups may be sent to India in 1960 and 1961, and the possibility of having a small number of Indian farmers come to this country for three-month visits is being explored.

Farmers and World Affairs, incorporated, is a non-profit educational organization working in cooperation with the Farm Bureau, Farmers Union and Grange. Founded in 1956 by a small group of farm leaders "to promote peace through mutual understanding," it is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. In addition to its India project, Farmers and World Affairs conducts institutes and conferences and distributes information and material. Its office is at 1201 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

. . . at your service

Resources for Christian Social Concerns

Responsibilities of the three divisions within the various Boards of Christian Social Concerns (national, conference and local church commission) are listed on page 16. For further reference here are major resources to aid in these areas of concern. They are available from the Service Department, The Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.

Manual—published by the General Board of Christian Social Concerns, for the local church Commission of Christian Social Concerns; $.35 per copy.

A comprehensive summary of background information, action projects and program resources have been compiled in this handbook. There is a complete listing of resources, printed and audio visual, as well as information on how to organize your local church Commission on Christian Social Concerns.

New Kind of Building—35mm filmstrip, color with 33⅓ rpm record, 73 frames, 13 minutes running time; $7.50 complete with record, script and leader's guide.

This is a revised edition of the basic training and inspiration tool for the local church Commission on Christian Social Concerns. It tells why a commission is important, and how a church might set one in motion.

Your Church Serves Its Community and World—25 page turnover chart for the local church Commission on Christian Social Concerns; $5.

This audio visual is an attempt to spell out issues and action for the Commission on Christian Social Concerns.

A detailed script has been prepared to give a group leader plenty of background information and resource material to lead a thorough discussion on specific social issues.

Register Christian Opinion—1960 edition; $.10 each, $1 per dozen, $7.50 per 100, $50 per 1,000.

The 1960 edition of "Register Christian Opinion" aims at helping concerned citizens to quickly locate names, addresses, or committee assignment of Senators and Representatives.

It includes complete listings of Senators by states, Representatives by state and district and the membership roster of important standing committees of the House and Senate. A helpful introduction discusses how Christians can meet their responsibilities as citizens.

Social Action Packet — $.25 each. Selection of resource leaflets for local church Commission on Christian Social Concerns.

Subjects covered run the gamut of issues assigned to the three divisions. It is designed to give Christian social concerns leaders a start in compiling

a library or file of helpful materials in the field and to call attention to other services that are available.

The Social Creed—published in two-color leaflet form by the Board of Christian Social Concerns; $2 per 100 copies.

The Social Creed is a major document in the field of Christian social concerns. Its history goes back to the General Conference of The Methodist Episcopal Church in 1908.

Every four years it is revised as a policy statement of the Church on issues of social concern.

Contact - Concern — periodical published twice monthly by the Board of Christian Social Concerns, $3 per year, 24 issues.

This is a Washington, D. C. news report and analysis of issues, produced on a two-day deadline. It covers news and events of concern to Christians and carries comments by leaders from many fields.

Methodists Speak — $.10 per copy, $7 per 100 copies.

The 1960 General Conference of The Methodist Church drafted statements on many social issues. Also, the Council of Bishops spoke out on many social concerns in its Episcopal Address. These have been gathered together in one reference document.

Methodism's Organization for Christian Social Concerns—a condensed version of General Conference action on all levels, copies are free.

This reprint from *Contact* gives the legislation and procedures for setting up the local church Commission on Christian Social Concerns, the work of the District Director and Committee of Christian Social Concerns, and the Annual Conference Board of Christian Social Concerns.

General Conference Contact—a special edition of Contact, published by the Board of Christian Social Concents, $.25 per copy, $25 per 100.

This special edition was published only a few days after the General Conference closed. It contains all legislation and much background material on issues of social concern discussed and debated on the conference floor.

Designed as a reference edition, it should be on every leader's shelf.

Program resources . . .

Mission Study Packet — compiled for the Church-wide Mission Study on Alcohol Problems; order from the Service Department, The Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington 2, D.C.; $.50 per packet.

One of the four "additional resources" for the Church-wide Mission Study on Alcohol Problems (others are the Basic Information on Alcohol filmstrips, set of four; Citizens Solve Problems tabletop turnover chart; Blueprints for Temperance Action, set of four) this packet is mainly for the "teachers of teachers."

It contains a selection of printed leaflets and pamphlets designed as a supplement to the study book and for general distribution as follow-up for the course.

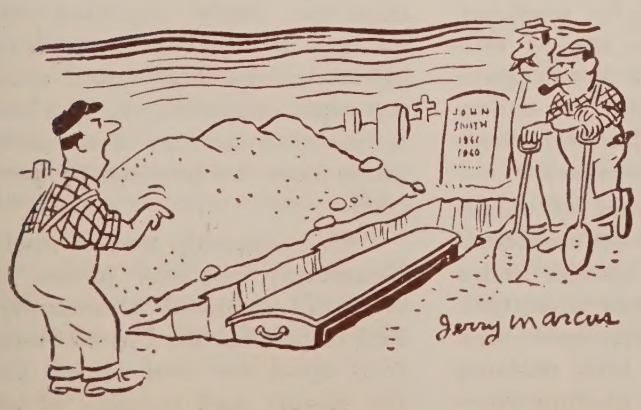
"Free Aspirin—Ask Us Anything," available from the Service Department, The Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.; $1.25 per 100.

A service station in Las Vegas has a sign which reads Free Aspirin — Ask Us Anything. When leaving town the visitor sees the reverse side—Free Aspirin—and Our Tender Sympathy.

This leaflet puts forth eight points "against" gambling following the theme that the Christian steward who has no gambling headache has no need for Free Aspirin — or for any Tender Sympathy.

"FILL IT UP!"

"FILL IT UP!"



"FILL IT UP!"

by *Caradine R. Hooton*

We positively disagree with those who say that "the work of temperance has been ensmalled by merger." This remains a matter of speculation, for it is entirely possible (and, I believe, probable) that the united plan will definitely *enlarge* the influence, outreach and growth of temperance sentiment and success throughout the churches. The new structure certainly offers this challenge. We believe that Methodists will take full advantage of this unprecedented opportunity to advance at every front of Christian social concern.

One of the best services thus far rendered by our existing boards is the production of materials for intelligent use of all age-groups of the Church. A look at printed and audiovisual resources in the area of Temperance and General Welfare will be most rewarding. Our catalog will reveal an amazing assortment of best printed and projected matter with most colorful and appealing presentations of truth, that are practical and available for use everywhere.

As to costs? This board receives outside grants for special projects which are entirely independent of World Service appropriations. We don't get enough to meet the demands upon us for needed services, but such as the people give we spend wisely in best ways of imparting truth and inspiring action.

Resources . . .

"Toward a Family of Nations Under God—Agenda of Action For Peace." order from the Service Department, 100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.; $.10 each, $7.50 per 100.

Special message for use on World Order Sunday, Oct. 23, 1960, issued by the National Council of Churches. The introductory paragraphs appear on this page.

If The Arms Race Ends, by Albert L. Gray, Jr., and Byron L Johnson, 1960, Board of World Peace, Chicago, Ill.; order from the Service Department, 100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.; $.15.

A grave concern among many Americans is the economic effect that a large reduction in arms spending may have if agreements are reached in the disarmament negotiations. This question is often raised in those areas of the country where defense industries are numerous or where military installations and spending are important factors.

This pamphlet seeks to grapple with these issues by presenting the views—backed by facts and figures—of two qualified authorities. Professor Gray of Elizabethtown College reviews the effect of post-war demobilization after World War II and the Korean war on unemployment and the gross national product. In an article reprinted from the *Christian Century*, Congressman Johnson, former professor at Denver University and one time staff member of the Bureau of the Budget discusses the same material and comes to similar conclusions, that substantial cutbacks in arms spending would not cause a depression, but would stimulate the civilian economy and make funds available for other needed government programs, while necessitating local adjustments in industry and employment.

Collegiates hold "peacemakers dance"

A recent issue of *The Concerned Student*, circulated monthly among students in Illinois and Wisconsin by the American Friends Service Committee contains news about something "new under the sun."

This is the *anti-military ball*. Three have been held on midwestern campuses—Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan—in competition with annual ROTC military dances.

The Young Friends at Ann Arbor sponsored a "Peacemaker's Prance" on the same night as the military ball and attracted, according to the *Michigan Daily*, "slightly less than the 400 who attended the military ball."

A "Peace Promenade" at Urbana, Ill. was attended by 150 students, causing comment on campus and concern among ROTC authorities.

The Madison, Wis. students selected a Swahili word "Mkutano" (peaceful meeting) as the theme for their affair while the military ball used the word "Chia" (Okinawan for tea house).

by *Herman Will, Jr.*

The National Council of Churches has issued a special message for use on World Order Sunday, Oct. 23, 1960, under the title "Toward a Family of Nations Under God—Agenda of Action For Peace."

The introductory paragraphs are quoted below.

"I. Our nation shares with all mankind both a common danger and an opportunity under God to define and serve the common good.

"II. The United States must persevere in the quest for enforceable agreements to eliminate weapons of death and to reduce the burden of armaments. At the same time, the need for alternatives to the use of military force requires the development of institutions for collective security and the strengthening of peaceful processes.

"III. Improvement of standards of life of our fellow-men is a privilege the United States shares, not a benefit it confers. Moral principle even more than concern for our own national welfare impels an abiding interest in our neighbors on a crowded planet. Their growth is part of our growth and their partnership for peace is essential to all security.

"IV. Promotion of human rights and fostering freedom throughout the world are duties of citizenship, as well as mandates of the Christian faith. United States leadership in support of these efforts must be renewed and invigorated.

"V. Communications of ideas, exchanges among peoples, and willingness to negotiate at all levels, assume greater urgency, the more ideas clash or political tensions mount. Communication does not imply approval, exchanges do not corrupt men of principle, and negotiation need not mean appeasement. The basic Christian concept of reconciliation must be persistently pursued.

"VI. Leadership toward world community requires justice in our own national community. Full respect for the United States rests upon our own respect for the dignity and equality of all our citizens before the law."

Announcements . . .

The National Council of Churches has announced the Church and Economic Life Week to be Jan. 15-21, 1961 with the theme "Industrial Relations in the 1960's."

The National Council at its New York address, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, New York, has available a new "Current Publication List" of materials that would be very important for any study to be made of current economic issues. We urge you to write for copies of the publication list and begin to plan your programming in the local church for this important annual observance.

Resources . . .

"To Live and Die in Dixie" by Gerald W. Johnson, July, 1960, *Atlantic* magazine; from the newsstand or from *Atlantic*, 8 Arlington Street, Boston, Mass.; $.60.

This is one of the best articles written in a long time on the question of race relations. It gives a most vivid and well drafted presentation of the cultural and historical background of the issue and challenges all true Southerners to work for just and lasting solutions to the current situation.

In the same issue of the magazine is an excellent report on the Congo and the racial turmoil there. This also is worth the price of a copy.

Every Christian Social Concerns leader will benefit from reading these materials.—E. S.

1960 Labor Sunday Message, available from the National Council of Churches, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, N. Y.; $3.50 per 100.

A generous distribution of copies to church people on Labor Sunday is recommended. Also, its distribution in the church service on Labor Sunday and its reading and presentation at union meetings. This Labor Sunday Message might be used on local radio programs, printed in local religious newsletters and periodicals as well as the daily press.

Human Relations Conference scheduled in Washington, D. C.

Ten agencies of the Baltimore Conference of The Methodist Church are cooperating to sponsor a Human Relations Conference in the nation's capital on the eve of the presidential election.

The Baltimore Conference interboard planning committee has patterned the conference—scheduled for the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., Oct. 31-Nov. 1—after the Methodist Conference on Human Relations held in Dallas, Texas, the summer of 1959, but has broadened it to include more than the racial issue.

Although the Human Relations Conference's concluding address, "The Protestant Christian's Political Responsibility," by Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg, president of the National Council of Churches, will highlight the political issue, the conference aims at pointing up the responsibility of local churches in seven designated areas of social concern. These are:

1) The changing city, (2) the changing economy, (3) the moral confusion, (4) the changing family, (5) the racial crisis, (6) the changing town and country, and (7) the national government.

Planned for ministers, chairmen of commissions, church school superintendents, WSCS officers, local church officials and other church leaders, the conference will seek to disclose appropriate Christian action for local churches to use as they face each of the areas of concern.

The Baltimore Conference is no stranger to the issues to be faced by the delegates to the Human Relations Conference. Its boundaries in-

clude the nation's political, economical and governmental center; several cities torn by change, crime and poverty; various devices of legalized gambling, and continued integration in many cities and towns.

But the Baltimore Conference has not been silent on the social issues it encounters. For example, the recent 1960 Annual Conference passed various social action resolutions urging Methodists to:

1) commend the method of nonviolent protest against racial and social discrimination which has been adopted by various student groups in the country.

2) study unemployment and over production and the problem of the underprivileged and impoverished of the world.

3) work for the elimination of discrimination on the basis of race in all public hotels and restaurants in Maryland.

4) work to change the law in Maryland and the District of Columbia to eliminate capital punishment.

5) call upon the Maryland General Assembly to abolish the slot machines in southern Maryland.

6) work for regulations in Maryland and the District of Columbia prohibiting the sale of tobacco to children and youth and the strict enforcement of such regulations where they do exist.

7) work in every way for the elimination of legalized bingo, parimutuel betting, pornography and the sale and advertisement of alcoholic beverages.

General Board of Christian Social Concerns

100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.

The new Board of Christian Social Concerns (national and conference, as well as local church commission) has been charged with carrying out study, program and action in many areas of concern. More may be added later.

Many of these areas are new, and some have been shifted to new divisions. For your reference here is a listing of the areas of concern.

Division of Peace and World Order

American foreign policy

United Nations and related international organizations

Disarmament and nuclear weapon control

Space control

Foreign aid

Tariffs and trade

Immigration and naturalization

Military policy and conscription legislation

Conscientious objectors and the draft

Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs

Race relations

Civil liberties

Public policy on education

Church and state

Civic responsibility

Labor-management relations

Agriculture

Conservation

Government and private economic policy and practices

Technological change

Unemployment

Housing

Migrant labor*

Division of Temperance and General Welfare

Alcohol problems

Addiction to injurious habits such as use of tobacco and drugs

Gambling

Pornography

Juvenile delinquency and crime

Penal system and rehabilitation

Mental health and medical care

Problems of the aging

Population and planned parenthood

Traffic safety

Capital punishment*

* *Not specifically assigned by General Conference.*